FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 263

GOV. ROOSEVELT NOW HOMEWARD BOUND

Left Salt Lake This Morning for Evanston, Wyoming-Rousing Meetings at the Theater and at Saltair.

men so tepid in character, that they don't understand what it means to

call themselves by the name of a bright and mighty nation; there are men who

do not realize all that is implied in being able to associate with your citi-

zenship the mighty memories, mighty deeds done by your forefathers in the

past. There is not a man or woman here who can ever look over these

plains of sagebrush, can ever look over these great mountains, can ever

look over yon sea and across to the islands, without thinking, not only of what the land is, but of what were those who made it. There is not one of

you who should not see definitely be-fore his mind's eye the picture of the toiling trains of theh ox-drawn and mule-drawn wagons, with the onward

mule-drawn wagons, with the onward steps of the bearded men, of the women and smaller children, and the larger children driving the cattle that followed, or went beside the wagons laden with the household goods, and then to see the first struggles, the struggles and toils. Gentlemen, all of you, of this State, think of those things. If not, I pity you, for your lives are poor be-

pity you, for your lives are poor because you fail to think of them.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

So now we ask that you let your

So now we ask that you let your American citizenship be not a mere name, not an empty boast, repeated for the sake of some slight excitement each Fourth of July out a living fact, which makes your blood thrill when you think of it. There are in the audience men who fought in the great civil war men who were the blue.

civil war, men who wore the blue. I trust also there are men who wore the gray, for their sons stood shoulder to shoulder when in 1898 the flag of our

country was once more unfurled on the field of battle. Honor to the men

the neid of battle. Honor to the men who wore the blue and who fought to a finish the greatest of civil wars, and preserved forever the Republic, and honor also to the men who wore the gray, who fought against the Union, but who fought with the courage that only came from the most sincere de-

votion to the cause they deemed right, And now, my fellow-countrymen, now you men and women here, the

Woe to this country, woe to our people, if they ever listen to the man who would preach the doctrine of hatred and division among Americans. Woe to our pleople if they listen to any man from wheresoever he

ten to any man from wheresoever he may come, who seeks to gain political power or tries to teach his fellows that they will gain political advantage by acting so that another class, another section can be hurt. For weal or for woe we are indissolubly bound together. Each of us rise, if all rise, each of us fall, if all fall. We cannot escape, we cannot escape the doom that is upon us if we listen to the craven and the fool who does not know what the destiny of the nation is.

what the destiny of the nation is.

Now let me ask your attention for

curred eight years ago, and you ought to remember it. Eight years ago we had an election for President and the

Democratic party won. (A few cheers

Democratic party won. (A few cheers in the audience.) You did not feel so gay four years ago. You see, as I said, we are bound together, and during that four years, you were dragged down, but during the past four years we have lifted you up with us. You can afford to clap now, we have been in power. Eight years ago this country decided to disobey the Biblical injunction and try whether it could gather figs from thistles, and it sowed its thistle crop, and we had the thistles the four years, and as always happens

the four years, and as always happens inevitably in time of plenty, the peo-

ple went about seeking false gods, and very many people were misled by them; but when the times of distress came, we said then to give us a chance

we said then to give us a chance and we should show you what could be done, and you gave us the chance and

THE FIG AND THISTLE.

And now let me recall one lesson of the fig and thistle period. Now the West, Montana and Idaho, did not vote the Democratic ticket. They voted all right. My own State voted most dread-

fully wrong, and there would have been a certain poetic justice if the hard time had stalked within the State that

y its vote had been instrumental in oringing that on; but they did not, for

they went on, and you had them out here in the Rockies just as much as we had them at the seaboard, just as when hard times, panic and disaster come to this nation, they sweep from one end to the other. They know no State lines, passident lines.

State lines, no sectional lines:

we have shown it.

just one moment to something that o

Governor Roosevelt has come and | blood, of such deficient imagination, It was his first visit to Utah, but he declares that he will come again some time, so pleased is he with the warm welcome that awaited him and the enthusiastic receptions everywhere tendered him in the State where he stopped. He spoke in most glowing terms of Salt Lake and surroundings. Saltair, he said, was a marvel, and this city a gem of great brilliance in the country's constellation of progressive municipalities. Governor Roosevelt. after his Theater speech last night, ordered his cab man to take him to his private car immediately for the night. At 6:30 this morning he left for Cheyenne, where he will address the citizens of that part of Wyoming. From there he goes to Denver and then through Nebraska. He will reach Chicago October 6th, after which he will return to New York and give personal attention to his campaign in the East.

By 7:15 last evening there was not a seat vacant in the Theater, and before Governor Roosevelt had commenced to speak an hour later, fully 2,000 people had clamored for admission in vain. Every inch of space was taken, from the orchestra to the last man who could the orders and the doorway of the topmost gallery, while the stage was packed to the limit with overflows in the various dressing rooms. Taken as a whole it was an orderly crowd and amodating forsooth, cheerfully re signing itself to having its toes stepped upon. With the exception of an aniditicians down in the parquet, which politicians down in the particle, which terminated in the ejectment of the prime offender, and divers audible ejaculations upon the part of a bibulous character in the second gallery, the meeting passed off with a vim, the crowd was heartily in accord with the occasion and applauded loudly and fre-

Rossevelt the big audience greeted him with prolonged cheers. The gathering during the course of the evening lis-

during the course of the evening listened to three speeches, from the lips of Gov. Roosevelt, Hon. John Proctor Clark of New York, and Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, respectively. The building was appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and red, white and blue streamers and bunting, while suspended from the balconies were several mottoes which bore such inscriptions as: "Prosperity at such inscriptions as: "Prosperity at home; prestige abroad." "One country, "Welcome to our next vice

After the ovation which greeted the distinguished party as they made their appearance had subsided, the meeting was called to order by State Chhairman H Callister, who introduced General bn Q. Cannon as chairman of the

naj. estal Cannon, clad in his khaki form, was greeted with a hearty nd of applause as he stepped to the

Ladies and Gentlemen:-I am not the one you came here to listen to to-night. I am proud to see here such a large, representative and typical Utah audience as this is. I shall have the distinguished honor of presenting to distinguished honor of presenting to you one who, on the 4th of next March, will take his seat as Vice President of the United States of America. We of the West know the man, the same in the chair of the statesman as when sleeping under the stars of the plains. Wherever we see Theodore Roosvelt we find him a man and an American. have now the honor to present the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of New York and

the United States of America.' Governor Roosevelt received a volley of cheers, which to him must have been remindful of battle. He stepped for-ward and acknowledged the same in gracious and appreciative style. He was frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech. He spoke as follows:

AT THE THEATER.

The Distinguished Vice-Presidential Candidate Given a Great Ovation.

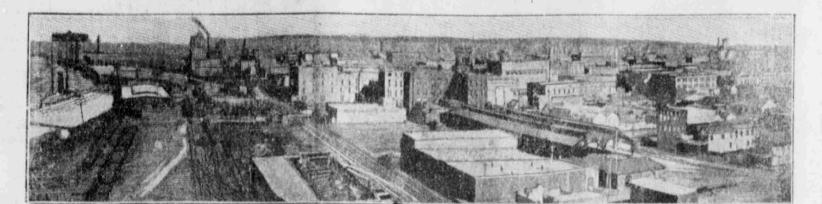
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:-It would be but a poor American who was not thrilled by such a greeting as you, my fellow-Americans, mer and women of Utah, have given me this evening and it is going to make me alter the speech I was going to make you. I came here this evening intending to talk to you a little about the in the last ten minutes sitting there and looking at your motto, "One country and one flag," I made up my mind that proud boast of antiquity-the proud boast of the proudest nation of antiquity, that each citizen of Rome could say, "I am a Roman," and I am going to say just a few words upon the "I am an American," and what it means and what it shall mean. There are men of such sluggish there are individual exceptions, but

ONE OF GALVESTON'S RUINED BRIDGES.



Had this structure stood during the storm, the work of rescue would have been easier. Perhaps the most terrible feature of the catastrophe is that Galveston is cut off from all save water communication with the mainland. Had the bridges remained up many more might have been saved.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GALVESTON, THE HURRICANE-SWEPT PORT.



Difficult is it to believe that so fair a city in a few short hours could be so frightfully wrecked. The town was growing steadily and bade fair to attain important dignity ere many years. Fostered by the late Collis P, Huntington, it might even have become a metropolis. Now it is doubtful that the Southern Pacific will rebuild its ruined property there.

omes on as it began in 1897, it covers

all the land.

Now, there is another lesson I want to preach from that same election. Out in the East where the battle for the Democratic party was won, the fight was avowedly made on the theory that a certain element, the wage-earners, should vote to overthrow the Republican party and to get at the capitalist, at the employer of labor, because he was too well off. The appeal was made to vote against the policy because certain men had prospered too much. Again, that was not the appeal that was made four years ago. There was no trouble with any one prospering too much then. The appeal was made to much then. The appeal was made to vote down the capitalist, and the peovote down the capitalist, and the peo-ple so voted and they downed the capi-talist. There was no question about that; they got him down. The trouble was that it was then found out that the rest of us were down, too, and we stayed down for four years, and it took our best effort to get up after having had the experience.

And then four years ago the appeal

was made in certain sections of the country again to the people in the East to vote as classes; to vote not as American citizens but as men who had a grudge to feed fat against other American citizens; to vote as men who could be benefited, thereby treading other men down. Our opponents' motto has been for some years past. "Some men down." Our motto is, "All men

WHEN A WESTERNER.

Now let me tell you a little experi-ence of mine when I, too, was a West-erner living out in the cow country on

growth you do not go by bounds, but by steps. The steps may at times become long strides; but they are steps always, and it would have been worse than folly for the men of '76 to have thrown away the chance of doing what they could do merely because it was not ideally the best thing that could be the strike they have been done.

Now our opponents talk of liberty in the Philippines. The Filipinos shall have liberty. They shall have a measure of liberty of which they have been in absolute ignorance throughout the ages; they shall have such liberty as they never could know under the tytheir own brother. They shall have lib-erty, but they shall have it under the American flag. (Great Applause.) We would be false not only to ourpeople might work their wicked will one upon another; that anarchy might grow ever more profuse, ever more bloody, until some stronger nation, some other great civilized power stepped in to do the work that we had shown ourselves too weak or too

That is what I mean when I quote the boast of the citizen of the Roman empire. When that man said "I am a Roman," he said, "I am a man, a citierner living out in the cow country on the Little Missouri. I don't have to explain to at least a portion of this audience what a maverick is. In the East I should have to explain it, but not here, and our range law at that time was that the maverick should be branded with the brand of the ranch on which it was found. One week I hired a new man, and he and I were out on the range. As we came in we struck a maverick, and he got a rope, tied him down and branded him. And

as every man of us holds his head higher, as every woman is proud be-cause of the great deeds done in the

with pride and not with shame of the way in which this generation has faced its portion of a world work allotted to it. To each generation its allotted task. Under Providence we have our duly outlined before us. If we shrink back inside our own borders, if we abandon to an abler and braver people, the task of spreading civilization to the world's dark places, if we do that.

MR. CLARKE'S SPEECH Does Not Like Bryan Whom He Calls

the Phrase-Maker of Nebraska. General Cannon then introduced Hon. John Proctor Clark of New York as

the next speaker. The gentleman spoke in part as follows:
"When the gentleman who is now running upon the opposition ticket for the highest gift in the hands of any town and in every State we have felt that we were in our friend's country, but, thank God, we were in our own country. And since we have struck this great State, carved out of sand and sagebrush of the desert, we have

elt absolutely at home.

Now, the gentleman that I have alluded to, I desire to allude to in another way. You will remember the great Persian poet was called the tent-

they have more liberty than they ever had under savage Spanish law. It is there for liberty and law and order and nothing else will ever be estab-

providence of God, or under the rule of destiny or fate. You must believe if you are a thinking people that there is some power above us which controls the destinies of nations no less than those of men. Under that providence the Spanish war began. That cancer had been eating at our side for sixty years, until something had to be done.' Regarding the signing of the peace treaty with Spain, the speaker said: "Mr. Bryan hurried to Washington, leaving his volunteer command, and

"Mr. Bryan hurried to Washington, leaving his volunteer command, and urged his Democratic friends to ratify the treaty of peace. What was Mr. Bryan when he went to Washington? Was he a broad-minded, splendid, patriotic citizen doing the best work he could, or was he a low-lived politician, trying to win votes? If he was a broad minded natriotic man, what a broad-minded, patriotic man, what is he doing now? If he was a political trickster, do not vote for him. When under that treaty the Phillippines benights wondering about the result of

"We are there by law, Mr. Bryan thing awful. Well, what is the matter with paying some little attention to Kentucky and North and South Carolina? Distrust a man who preaches one thing in one place and another thing in another. Distrust a man who worries about the troubles of the brown men in the Philippines and is dumb as an oyster about the black men south of Mason and Dixon's line."

COLONEL GUILD TALKS.

Knew Colonel John Q. Cannon While in Torrey's Regiment.

Colonel Curtis Gulld, Jr., of Beston, was then introduced and delivered the concluding speech. Both men had been in the South together during war time and had become fast friends and each spoke of this. Among other things Colonel Guild said:

Colonel Gulid said:
"Mr. Chairman and Neighbors and Friends:—I call you neighbors and friends, though I come from Massachusetts, because I know that a soldier of

setts, because I know that a solder of the Seventh army corps is a neighbor and friend to the friends of one of the best soldiers in it Col. John Q. Cannon. "This is not an ordinary contest be-tween parties. The battle of the flag is on. In the State of Michigan they say vote for Aguinaldo because you were born in Holland. In the State of Wisconsin, it's Germany. In my State they say vote for Aguinaldo because wisconsin, it's Germany. In my State they say vote for Aguinaldo because you were born in Ireland, and in North Carolina they say vote for Aguinaldo because you hate a black man. "The Republican party in this campaign makes no distinction. We know no dividing line of race, or color, or religion. We say, vote for the American flag, as you are an American edition.

flag, as you are an American citizen.
"Will you believe that the United States is a collection of various sections, and that the army that represents the whole people and defends all

ing to make that a paramount issue,
"You are asked to disband your army, to give up everything that has been won. Why? Because you must not have government without the con-

not have government without the con-sent of the governed.

"I will not appeal to you as Repub-licans: I will not appeal to you as Democrats; I will not appeal to you as Americans, but I will appeal to you as Christian men and women, whether you will loose that band of revishers and murderers of women and children. The strong arm of the American shall still protect them, and under the

The Republic that Washington left was a loose federation of separate States. The Republic that Lincoln left was a strong union, reaching out its bands for industrial supremacy. The Republic of McKinley and Rossevelt, Sampson, Dewey, Charles is one of the great powers of the world, and as we responsibilities on the shore of the Pa-cifle, it is with the prayer that as at Santiago, at Appomattox, as at New Orleans, Bunker Hill, the diag of the American people may be no despairing rag of a cowardly nation, but the hope and inspiration of humanity."

AT SALTAIR BEACH.

Gov. Roosevelt Views Salt Works, Takes a Bath and Makes a Speech.

portunity.
On the issue of militarism, and Mr. Bryan's reference to 100,000 idle American soldiers, Col. Roosevelt referred to the hardships and accomplishments of the army, to the heroic achievements by which they had brought prestige and advancement to the nation; and asked if they were not entitled to a better reward that being sneered at and slandered as walking about in idleness (cries of "Yes.") He called attention to the Philippine commission's statement that because of election is effort by Takai reness to overvhein small American garrisone and cited the fuffilment of that prediction in the day's dispatches telling of ninety American soldiers being set on by ten times their number, and one-third of them killed or wounded.

Regarding the assertion that the com-

mission was a partisan body, he pointed out that it was composed of Democratic and Republicans, and the Democratic members thereof were wondering why their party leaders should dare to draw

their party leaders should dare to draw the issue against the American flag. In conclusion, be appealed to the men and women of the West to do their share to see to it that what had been gained in bonor by the American sol-cher and sailor should not be forfeited by craven weakness; that the flag hav-ing gone forward for the establishment of liberty, it should not be drawn back in fear; that the American people should do their duty by the great ma-jority of the Filipinos, who had accepted the Americans as friends; and that the nations should understand that Americans would not abandon their sa-cred duty as the greatest and freest people in all the nations. (At this point there was more prolonged cheer-ing for Gov. Roosevelt.)

Senator Carter was the next speaker.
He called attention to the fact that Gov. Roosevelt, he fact that

Gov. Roosevelt had recommended to the New York legislature the granting of the elective franchise to the women. He then traced the advance of civiliza-He then traced the advance of civiliza-tion westward for 2,000 years, and the duty of the American people to see that they did not try to stop it. He also urged the development of commerce on the Pacific the encouragement of American shipping, and the construc-tion of the Nicaragua canal; and point-ed to the great strikes made under President McKinley's administration for the prosperity of American commerce on land and sea.

on land and sea.

At the conclusion of Sanator Carter's speech the meeting dispersed, the party and most of those at the Beach boarded the train, and returned to Salt Lake City, reaching here at 6:30 p. m.

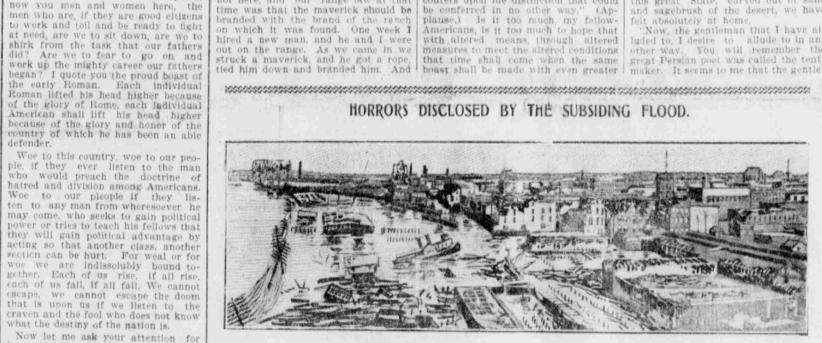
Arrived at Manila.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Gen. MacArthur has reported to the war depart-

GALVESTON COTTON EXCHANGE.

The devastated town always has been proud of its Cotton Exchange, where fortunes have been made and lost yearly. Today Galveston's business men stand there contemplating despairingly the annihilation of their brilliant

HORRORS DISCLOSED BY THE SUBSIDING FLOOD.



Desolate homes, wrecked vessels ruined industries and countless victims. Stout hearts indeed are needed for the rescue work now going on in Galveston. The details are too harrowing even for the least sympathetic, and there is great peril in the mission,

'Put on the Thistle brand." He said: 'That's all right, boss, I know my In a minute or two I said: But you are putting on my brand always put on the boss' I said: "Oh, now you can go orand. I said: On, now your time."
Once to the ranch and get your time."
'What's that for? I was putting on your brand." I said: "Yes, my friend. out if you will steal for me, you will steal from me.'

That is a good rule to remember in politics as well as in private life, that if any man seeks to impress a por-tion of our people with the belief that he will benefit them by hurting some one else, that he can bring aid to them doing damage elsewhere in our intry, you cannot afford to trust him, for his counsels inevitably lead to In the East they cannot prosper un-

In the East they cannot prosper unless the West prospers, nor the West have its share of prosperity unless it comes to the East also. North, South, East and West we are bound together, and it rests with us only to decide whether we shall all sink or all rise.

And now, my fellow countrymen, here at the beginning of a new century, at the beginning of a century that will see greater changes than any the world has yet seen, we have to decide for ourselves whether this Nation, which has gone so far forward tion, which has gone so far forward in the century that has passed, is to strive still further forward, or is to halt, to shrink in craven fear from the past and to take its place outside the arena in the great world powers, striving for the supremacy of the world; not necessarily the supremacy of arms -I pray that it may never come to that test, but that if it should ever come this people may rise to the need as this country rose in '61, as we were ready to rise two years ago, only that a great task lies before us; the task of bringing liberty, orderly liber-ty to the world, of teaching the world that freedom can be combined with aw, with all that goes with law. Let us remember ever that a ton of ora-tory is not worth a pound of action; that a ton of promise is worse than wasted if it is not followed by a suffi-cient quantity of performance.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

We have heard a great deal recently of the Declaration of Independence; of he doctrine of government without the right to life, liberty and the pursult of hapiness. That doctrine was enunci-ated in 1776. It was a great thing that it should then have been held up as an

Mind you, we are two thousand years away from the Roman empire. We have grown in this two thousand years and much that was done then could not, and should not be done now, and much that we can and ought to do now was beyond their power to do. Let us see that this nation's name stands for justice toward all: for equal dealings with the strong and the weak. Here at home and in our international obligations let us see also that the na-tions of the world understand that we do justice not through fear, but because we love justice; that we can afford to be very gentle, because we are
very strong; that we insist upon
righteous dealings with our people because we ask nothing that we do not
give in return. We, as a nation, can work out our destiny as it shall and must be worked out, only by so handling ourselves as each private citizen must handle himself if he is to stand well with his fellows. Peace shall come, yes, but the peace that comes not from fear, the peace that comes not from shrinking to avoid effort, but the peace that follows effort successfully performed; the peace that comes with triumph achieved.

I ask that our people set about working out our national destiny, I ask that each man remember not only his own welfare, not only the wel-fare of those dependent upon him; that each woman remember not merely the welfare of husband and children, but the fact that to belong to a great nation is the greatest of gifts for each tion is the greatest of gifts for each man and each woman in it. Be it ever before our eyes that we can do the giant task before us, not by falling to realize what the task is, still less by shrinking from it when we have realized it, but by approaching it in a sane and sober spirit, as each man or woman will approach the deepest and most serious duties of life.

NATIONAL IDEAL.

I ask that we make the national ideal, and that we take the first step toward achieving it this year. Let us show by our actions; let you show by you votes this November that you will no mar the material well-being to which this country has attained; that you compare the promises and the performance of the last four years on the one side, with the prophecy of disaster which has so signally failed on the the should then have been held up as an other; that you vote to keep that the stands at the foundation of national well-being, and that you vote furthermore for what is even dearer and higher than the son said it that Abraham Lincoln did it; three-quarters of a century after Thomas Jefferson said it that Abraham Lincoln did it; three-quarters of a century before the promise was completely made good. the promise was completely made good a sense of duty done by their fathers | wherever it has carried the flag. It is

as he leaned over to brand, I said: | pride by the citizens of this great Re- | of the citizens and prophesying things public? Not only the boast of what we stand for here at home, but also the boast that shall be made good by our attitude abroad.

The citizens and prophesying things man who is now claiming the suffrage which do not come true, may well be called the phrase-maker of Nehraska We have a new phrase this year. catled the phrase-maker of Nehraska. We have a new phrase this year. Militarism, imperialism, paramount issue, long words, but easily spelled; five letters will spell the bunch—B-r-y-a-n. Yes he is the paramount issue. Any threats, any polley, any prophecy in order that he may get there. And all he will ever get is a vote here and there. A prophet should vote here and there. A prophet should not be without honor save in his own

country, and he should not be a prophet at home, who does not tell the truth. And of what benefit to a country is a prophet whose prophecies ar as false as are all the prophecies which Mr. Bryan made four years ago? And how much fear has been inspired account of militarism, imperialism and of the destruction of our liberties on account of his false prophecies? "Abraham Lincoln, the most abused man who ever governed a great peo-ple wisely and well, was accused by the same party which is now led by the phrase-maker of Nebraska of in-

the phrase-maker of Nebraska of intending to crush under foot the liberties of the American people. Well, in the province of God, Abraham Lincoln passed away before he had time to crush the liberties of the people; he only had time to give liberty to three million men. And that great army of the Republic, when its work was done, vanished like the early flakes of snow beneath the summer noonday sun. noonday sun. "William McKinley, who has had to

face more difficult problems in his four years' administration, than any President since Lincoln, is accused of planning the destruction of our liberties, because he has 65,000 regular soldiers the terms of 23,000 of whom expire in two years; 65,000 volunteers, all of them our own fellow-citizens, defending the flag in Cuba, Porto Rico, at the gates of the forbidden city in China, and in the Philippines, where the enemies in arms against our flag receive aid and comfort during this campaign from our opponents. That little army of 65,000 regulars for a people of 75,000,000 Mr. Liyan terms a menace to the liberties of the country. Think of it! To every hundreths of a soldier. In Jefferson's time there was 1.14 of a soldier to every thousand inhabitants. We are not half so much in danger of mili-tarism now as under glorious Tom Jefsoldier, each having eighty-six one erson. Eighty-six one-hundreths o ferson, Eighty-six one-hundreths of hundredths of a gun, a menace to the American people. Whose liberties were menaced when we sent that army to Cuba to put an end to three hundred ears of Spanish tyranny? liberties were menaced when Dewey sailed into Manila bay? Our army and navy has never done anything but spread liberty and law and order